Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1825.

VIII.—51.] [NO. 415.

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first, and 30 cents for each succeed-
n. Advertisers are requested to state
insertions desired, or they will be con-
ther orders, and charged accordingly.
the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

on the 8th of February last, I gave my
Mr. James Jenkins, of North Carolina,
Dollars, payable the first
request, and to accom-
date the amount the next day, in the
I paid the amount the next day, in the
witnesses, but forget to take the note.
do hereby forwarn the said Jenkins
or disposing of said note, and caution
from buying the same, as I am determin-
to pay any more.

THOMAS LISTER.

District, S. C. May 7, 1825.—14-4t

Runaway

plantation, in October last, my negro
COB, about 30 or 35 years of age, five
ten inches high, large made and well
dark complexion, down look when
and very easy and mild in answering any
asked. I have no question but that
his name, as well as that of his
there is not much doubt existing in my
he is in some Jail now. Therefore all
ed to attend to this advertisement,
them examining those whom they have
The fellow has a notable foot—a foot
inches in length, and nearly all the
ch very slim, and the bottom very flat.
when he left me a suit of coarse home-
and a round jacket and pantaloons of

nication by letter may be directed to C.
ern S. C.

CHARLES J. LIDE.

May 10, 1825.—14-3t

Received, and for sale,

Northern built, COACHEE.

C. & P. MALLETT.

25—14 6t

To Rent,

ient DWELLING HOUSE, near the
byterian Church, late in the occupancy of the
Kennedy.

C. & P. MALLETT.

14 6t

Dissolution.

Concern of Hinton & Brame, of this place, is
ved by limitation and consent. All per-
ed to the same in the state of N. Caroli-
nested to settle with Mr. Edward Wat
gent, and those indebted in this state
John Hinton, who is authorized to grant

JOHN HINTON,
S. C. BRAME,
By his attorney, JOHN HINTON.

ng, 15th April, 1825.—14-3t.

Mercantile Concern of James Townes &
Co. existed in this place, expired some
and has been dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES TOWNES,
JOHN HINTON,
S. C. BRAME.

ville, May 15, 1825.—14-3t.

Notice is hereby Given,

on the first day of October next, the prin-
of the six per cent Stock of the United
reated under the authority of an act of
entitled "An Act authorising a Loan for a
exceeding Eleven Millions of Dollars," ap-
the 14th March, 1812, together with the
hereon, will be paid to the Proprie-
said stock or to their Attorneys duly autho-
the Treasury of the United States in Wash-
at the several Loan Offices on the
where any portion of said Stock may stand.
ion of the Certificate will be required at
of payment, and the interest on said Stock
and determine from and after the 30th
ember.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

1825.—14-3t30.

Bank Business.

Persons residing at a distance, having business to
with either of the Banks in this place,
be promptly attended to, on reasonable
applying to BEVERLY ROSE.

Fayetteville, April 20th, 1825.—11-6w

Packets for Philadelphia.

The subscriber having established a Line of
Packets between Philadelphia and Wilming-
ton, takes this method to acquaint the pub-
that the vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for
Philadelphia every ten days. Produce intended
for conveyance, will be received and forward-
ed by Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N.
C. and Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N
C. on the lowest rates of freight, and least expense
of time. Having three good vessels in the trade,
with experienced captains, well acquainted with
the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommo-
dation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet
a liberal encouragement. Philadelphia with its envi-
rons is become so great a manufacturing place,
that produce can be sold to some extent, and advan-
tageous to the owners, the consumption being at pre-
sent about twenty thousand bales per annum, and
no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 33, North Front Street, Philadelphia.
January 20—382tf

$10 Reward.

RAN away from Fayetteville, on the night of the 18th December last, a SORREL HORSE, about five years old, upwards of 15 hands high, a star in his face, and is a little hip-shotten, had when taken, a saddle and bridle, partly new. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the horse, bridle and saddle to me, or to Mr. M Fayetteville.

THOS. DAVIS.

Cumberland County, N. C.
Jan. 18—99-tf

ON LOOSENING & PULVERIZING THE SOIL.

The great importance of deeply loosening and pulverizing the soil may be seen from a consideration of the distance to which the roots of many vegetables extend themselves where the soil is open to receive them. The earth, from its own gravity, settles down into a hard, compact and impenetrable body. While in this state, the roots of plants, which are the collectors of the food, cannot find a free passage, nor overcome the continued resistance.

The activity of vegetable life may push them a little from the main stem; but they can neither ramble at large, nor draw the same copious supply of nutriment. When we trace roots to the boundary of their range, we are struck both at the distance to which they travel, and at the obstacles which they surmount. Mr. Peters, President of the Brockley and Merion Society, states, that a grain of wheat, if planted in a mellow soil, will strike its roots three feet downwards, and elongate them much further horizontally.

The roots of oats have often been discovered at eighteen inches from the stem; and those of the turnip, which, with the exception of the bulb and tap root issuing from it, are all slender flexible threads, have diverged on all sides to the distance of twenty inches. This doctrine may be illustrated in the garden as well as in the field, and in most cases in the former, with greater effect; because there the cultivation is superior and is carried to a greater depth.

The fibres proceeding from an onion are of a whitish spongy substance, and are distinctly discernible in a black mould; and these have been found to descend fully two feet in a trenched soil. The carrot will often measure from twelve to fourteen inches; and the fibres which feed it must have sunk much deeper.—The potatoe will push out leaders to the distance of fifteen or eighteen inches in a sandy open loam, well stirred with the hoe.

These facts lead irresistibly to the conclusion, that the skilful cultivator should prepare the soil for the utmost extension of the roots, and should employ such instruments as will pierce it deeply, and crumble it to powder, for the free and unrestrained passage of the radical fibres. If the ground be ploughed only three inches deep, the roots can descend no farther than the share and coulter have gone before them; and if a tangled sod of grass be *merely turned over*, without being broken and pulverized, they will find vast difficulty in stretching themselves through this matted net-work.

The same observations will apply if the surface be encumbered with unsubdued and broken clods. The roots will be unable to penetrate their hard coats, and, however full of vegetable nourishment, it must be lost, because inaccessible to those dispersed feeders of the crop. The fitness, therefore, of every instrument to break and loosen the soil, becomes a criterion in judging of its merit; and its perfection is exactly proportioned to the superiority of its structure for accomplishing this essential end.

Agricultural Reader.

ADVANTAGES OF DEEP PLOUGHING.

1. Bringing up new mould is peculiarly favorable to clover, beans and potatoes; and, indeed, without that advantage, these crops usually diminish in quantity, quality and value.

2. Deep ploughing is likewise of great consequence to every species of plant, furnishing not only more means of nourishment to their roots, but above all, by counteracting the injurious consequences of either too wet or too dry a season.

3. By deep ploughing, also, the ground may be more effectually cleared of root weeds of every description; in particular, it is the best mode of eradicating thisties.

4. By deep ploughing, animal and vegetable manures, which have such a tendency to rise to the surface, are properly covered. This cannot be done by shallow ploughing, in consequence of which much of the value of said manure is lost.

5. By deep ploughing a heavier crop is raised than can be got from a shallow furrow.—*N. E. Farmer.*

WOOL.—A gentleman, of whom it is said that "his experience in the domestic trade is not surpassed by that of any other person in our country," has published an article in the Pittsburg Gazette, on the subject of Domestic Wool, in which he makes these statements:—*Nat. Gazette.*

"The extensive importations from Portugal and Spain have hitherto prevented the sale of western Wool at the sea ports—particularly as the Merino Wool of this country is but seldom washed, whereas the Spanish and Portuguese Wool is always washed and assorted, and the coarse locks separated before packing in bales for market. 'Wool growers should prepare their Wool by washing at least on the sheep's back, and removing the hip-locks, tag-locks, and dirt. There is no doubt but any quantity of Merino Wool, washed and tagged, would find a ready sale, if not in Pittsburg, in Philadelphia, New York, or Boston. The last sales of Portuguese Wool in Philadelphia, averaged about 55 cents, and the operations of the new Tariff will enhance the price."

To keep off or drive away bed bugs.—Make a strong decoction of red pepper, when ripe, and apply it with a common paint brush to the joints of the bedstead, wainscoting, &c. where these odious insects usually resort, and it will speedily kill or expel them.

American Geography.—A Geography of the United States has just been published in Germany, in one volume, of 1200 pages, in which the author has availed himself of the latest information, such as the geographical and statistical atlas of Carey. The work concludes with an alphabetical table of 130 pages. "This table," says the reviewer, "shows how fond the Americans are of particular names. We find that there are already in the country, twenty Fairfields, ten Lafayettes, without reckoning two Fayettevilles, six Frankforts, eight Lancasters, nineteen Monroes, forty-two Franklins, and fifty-five Washingtons! What confusion will one day arise, when all these places shall have acquired some importance! It will be necessary to recommend to correspondents to mark their letters with the name of the state and the county, and it is impossible that 55 Washingtons shall not confound geographers, and set the clerks of post-offices into an ill humour with the great man who has left his name to so many towns and villages."

Rev. Ency. Jan. 1824.

Origin of the word CANDIDATE.—As the season has arrived when the electioneering campaign is about being opened, and when so many "candidates" will be introduced (or will rather *introduce themselves*) to the people, we think a scrap on the derivation of the word *candidate*, cannot be unacceptable to our readers.

Among the Romans, it was the practice of those who solicited any public office, to *whiten* their garments by rubbing them over with chalk—*candidam*; hence they were called *candidati*—in English, *candidates*. In the 323d year of Rome, it was resolved, that, for the purpose of abolishing the practice of intrigues, the tribunes should propose a law, that no person should be allowed, on applying for an office, to any add *white* to his garments. "This," says Livius, "may appear a trivial matter, scarcely fit to be seriously mentioned; yet it then kindled a very hot contention between the Patricians and the Plebeans." The law, however, was carried.—*Western Carolinian.*

Meansville, Penn. April 28.

A short time since a couple of young men were taking a Sunday's walk in the back woods of Sheshequin, when they chanced to meet an old bear and her cub. The young heroes held a council of war, and determined to give chace to, and attack them. Accordingly, they stripped themselves for the affray, and each armed with a club started for the bears. They soon overhauled the young one and dispatched it, but its hideous cries called the old one to its assistance, and the young men were obliged to prepare for the attack. The old bear, when within a couple of rods, raised upon her hind feet, and with her mouth wide open, frothing and foaming, continued to advance. They squared themselves, and a severe and doubtful struggle of 15 or 20 minutes ensued, during the whole of which time they were unable to touch her head with their clubs, so completely did she parry every blow with her fore feet, and it was not until she wheeled to retreat that they were able to level a blow across her nose, which brought her down, when they were enabled to dispatch her. This singular and courageous act will do the young men honor. Had the deceased Putnam been present, he could not have done more, and his famed wolf hunt scarcely surpasses the Sheshesquin bear fight.

Pittsfield, April 28.

Somnambulism—Mr. Timothy Dean, of Adams, in this county, son of the late Doctor Dean, had employed himself for some weeks in threshing, during the past winter. One night as he was about closing his labours for the day, he ascended a ladder to the top of the great beams in the Barn, where the Rye which he was threshing was deposited, to ascertain what number of bundles remained unthreshed, which he determined to finish the next day. The ensuing night, about 2 o'clock, as was supposed, Mr. Dean was heard by his mother to get up and go out, and had no further recollection of him during the night—he repaired to his barn, being in sound sleep, and, altogether unconscious of what he was doing, set open his barn doors, ascended the ladder as he had done the day before, on to the haymow, thence on to the great beams of the barn to where the said Rye was deposited, and threw down a flooring, and again descended and commenced threshing it—when he had completed it, he raked off the straw and bound it into bundles, and shoved up the rye to one side of the floor, and then carried the straw up the ladder and deposited it on some rails that lay across the great beams of the barn—then threw down another flooring of rye, which he threshed and finished as before—thus he continued his labors until he had threshed five floorings; and on returning from throwing down the sixth and last, in passing over part of the haymow, he fell off where the hay had been cut down about six feet on to the lower part of it, which awoke him—he at first imagined himself in his neighbor's barn, but after groping about in the dark for a long time, ascertained that he was in his own barn, and at length found a ladder on which he descended to the floor—closed his barn, which he found open, and returned to his house—on coming to the light, he found himself in such a profuse perspiration that his clothes were literally wet through—he went to bed, and the next morning on going to his barn found that he had threshed, during the night, five bushels of rye—had raked the straw off in good order, and bound it up, and deposited it on the great beams and shoved up the grain to one side of the floor, all in a workman-like condition, without the least consciousness of what he was doing, until he fell from the hay. Mr. Dean was disposed to have concealed the extraordinary facts, until his neighbors inquired the cause of his threshing of nights, when his family disclosed the particulars.

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally, executed.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

Of all the characters that the days of trial brought forth, not one presents such extraordinary mixture of early infirmity, and of splendid manhood, as *Patrick Henry*.—But, early or late, he had no artificial pretensions. All his gifts were the gifts of nature; all his lights, the lights of unaided nature. Habitually idle, he entered into trade; then agriculture; returned, after marriage, to trade again, and *failed in all!* He took to the forest as a huntsman, and finally, touched with the sufferings of an amiable wife and his lovely children, without study or preparation, he urged his way at the bar at age of twenty-four, and there displayed the forensic wonders of his mind. To the eloquence, the matchless spirit, and the genius of this man, Mr. Jefferson, with his usual frankness and decision of character, ascribed the first impulse which Virginia received in the glorious cause of freedom. To the stamp act Mr. Henry opposed a resistance before which the efforts of royalty sunk to rise no more. In the year 1765, he carried by a single vote the liberties of his country. In 1774, he, together with George Washington and others, were deputed to the Colonial Congress.—It was in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, he poured forth those bursts of eloquence, which at once kindled up the glowing flames of liberty, & blasted forever the tory hopes of the refugee and the royalist. *Patrick Henry* had the glory of first assigning to Washington, the meed of superior virtue and wisdom.—It was Henry who at once invoked the war and the spirit which was to conduct the Colonies to victory and to freedom. He was a great advocate of State Independence, as the sure, & indeed the only means of avoiding actual consolidation. The first offices at home and abroad were tendered to this singular genius, but he declined them all. Like Washington, he was free from ambition, and three score years terminated the earthly career of both these models of public purity, and perfect devotion to their country. If Patrick Henry had his errors early in life, our young readers will recollect that they died long before he did, and do not belong even to his tomb. The rest is inscribed, by the gratitude of the people, upon the tablet of the nation, as an imperishable lesson to the children of the Republic.

From the Middlesex Gazette, April 27.

LEXINGTON BATTLE.

This memorable event occurred April 19th, 1775, and may be considered the opening scene of the war which gave us national independence. Monday next is the anniversary. Its approach has suggested the propriety of giving a succinct history of that glorious day's events. It will not be necessary to review the history of the period; for that is familiar to every one. Nor is there occasion to repeat every anecdote and adventure which tradition has attributed to the heroes of the time, and which has grown more wonderful as the date has receded and eye witnesses have disappeared.

But there are well authenticated facts of considerable interest and importance, connected with the transactions of the day, known to individuals yet living, and which were published at the time, which still have not found their way into history. Some historians have omitted them, because the condensed form of their works would not admit their insertion; others, not finding them noticed in the first history of the period, supposing them, perhaps, mere traditions, and consequently apocryphal: while a third class, English historians, either excluded them through ignorance, or because to repeat them would be to publish and perpetuate the disgrace of their own troops, government and nation.

My present object will be to embody these distinct facts, and to lay them before my readers, unaided by the charm of an eloquent pen, and destitute of all pretensions to originality or skill in accomplishing the assumed task.

The authority chiefly relied upon, and to whose narrative reference is intended whenever inverted commas indicate a quotation, is that of the late patriotic Rev. Jonas Clark. He was then minister of Lexington, and witnessed, at a few rods distance, the scene which occurred by the meeting house. On April 19, 1776, he preached an able and eloquent discourse commemorating the first anniversary of the battle. This discourse, as its merits claimed, was published, and a few copies are still in existence. To this was appended a minute detail of the transactions, many of which the writer witnessed, and all well known to him. For he was at his house, but a few rods from the meeting house, when the alarm was given, and had sufficient opportunity to note the proceedings.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The people of Lexington received, on the morning of April 18, 1775, two messages relative to the British troops. The first was verbal, and of course less regarded; the second, in writing, was sent by express from the committee of safety, then sitting in Cambridge. This written message was directed to "Hon. John Hancock, Esq." who, with the Hon. Samuel Adams, was spending the night at the house of the Rev. Jonas Clark, in Lexington. The message contained these warning words, "Eight or nine officers of the "king's troops were seen just before night, "passing the road towards Lexington in a "musing, contemplative posture; and it "was suspected they were out upon some "evil design." Whether this message contained any other cautions or information, I have not been able to ascertain.

As the Hon. Samuel Adams had been long obnoxious to the British administration, and as the Hon. John Hancock "had "been more than once personally insulted "by some officers of the troops in Boston," it was feared that an expedition was preparing to arrest and execute these leaders of the "rebels," as our patriots were then branded.

"To prevent any thing of this kind, ten or twelve men" armed themselves and guarded the Rev. Mr. Clark's house thro' the night.

In the evening, the officers referred to in the message, passed through Lexington towards Concord. At 10 o'clock three men on horseback were dispatched from Lexington, as a corps of observation, to follow them. In the borders of Lincoln these three men were made prisoners by the officers, and kept several hours and inhumanly abused. This apparent discovery seemed to disconcert the plans of the officers, who then effected a hasty retreat, and left the prisoners in Lexington, on their return. What the real object of these officers was, has never been ascertained; but the opinion was then, and still is, that they were proceeding to Concord, where Hancock and Adams were supposed to be attending the Provincial Congress, to arrest and convey them to Boston, in the night. Their purpose, however, would have been defeated, even if they had not been detected. For Hancock and Adams had providentially retired to spend the night in Lexington, with their fellow patriot and friend, the Rev. Mr. Clark.

On the morning of April 19th, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, a third message reached Lexington. It was by express from the Hon. Joseph Warren of Boston; it stated that a large body of the "king's troops (supposed to be a brigade "about 12 to 1500) were embarked in boats "from Boston, and gone over to the land "on Lechmere's Point, (so called) in Cam-"bridge, and it was shrewdly suspected, "that they were ordered to seize and des-"troy the stores, belonging to the colony, "then deposited at Concord."—[It should be noted that the colonial government deposited these stores in Concord, because General Gage had seized the provincial magazine of powder at Medford, and other colony stores in several other places.]

This message spread alarm through the town, and the militia were ordered to assemble forthwith at the usual place of parade by the meeting house. They did assemble immediately, and were ready to act as duty and prudence might require. Messengers were sent to explore the route of the troops, and if possible gain a knowledge of their purpose. Before four o'clock one messenger returned and said that there was no appearance of troops, on the road either from Charlestown or Cambridge; and the common opinion was that the movements mentioned by the Hon. Joseph Warren were only a feint to alarm the people. Upon this intelligence the militia company was dismissed, but ordered to remain within call of drum. The object was to await the return of the other messenger, who was expected in an hour. But the troops were too wary for him, and reached the place where he was and seized him, which was the first intimation he had of their approach. By this accident the people of Lexington had no notice of their approach till the "brigade was actually in the town upon a quick march, and not more than a mile and a quarter from the meeting house and the place of parade."

At half past four o'clock "alarm guns were fired, and the drums beat to arms," and the militia, to the number of *fifty or sixty*, promptly assembled on the parade ground. Almost at the same moment the British troops arrived, halted about twenty rods before they reached the meeting house, and were there ordered to "prime and load" which they did. The troops then marched up to the east end of the meeting house and saw our men about a dozen rods distant to the north. Captain Parker, who commanded the Lexington company, then ordered his men immediately "to disperse and take care of themselves," but commanded them "not to fire." The men obeyed instantly, and began to disperse, though many of them loitered, perhaps desirous to see the end.

When the British troops came in sight, one, supposed to be an officer of rank, was heard to exclaim to the troops "Damn them, we will have them," which was followed by a shout and huzza of the British, who rushed on towards our men, who were dispersing.—Then three officers, thought to be Col. Smith, Maj. Pitcairn, and another, rode in front of the British troops, and advanced within five or six rods of our men; and one of them cried out "you villains, you rebels, disperse; damn you disperse," or such like words; and the same or another officer exclaimed, "lay down your arms, damn you, why don't you lay down your arms!"

Maj. Pitcairn then fired a pistol towards our militia; and the officer who was now nearest our men and within a few yards of them, branished his sword, and pointed to

our men, commanded in a loud voice, "Fire—by God fire." The command was instantly obeyed by a discharge of arms, and was succeeded by a heavy fire upon our dispersing men, which continued as long as any of our men were within musket shot. By this onset eight of our men were left dead on the field, to wit, Robert Munroe, Jonas Parker, Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, jr. Isaac Muzzy, Caleb Harrington, and John Brown of Lexington, and Mr. Porter of Woburn. And ten were wounded, to wit: Jedediah Munroe, Thomas Winship, Nathaniel Farmer, John Robbins, Solomon Pierce, John Field, Joseph Comee, Ebenezer Munroe, jr. and Prince, negro, of Lexington, and Jacob Bacon, of Woburn.

Gen. Gage stated to his government and the world that the British troops were fired upon from the meeting house by the "rebels," before the British made the attack. This statement was not true. The fact was that four of our men were in the meeting house at the time, providing themselves with ammunition from the town stock. But they had not even loaded their guns, except one man who never discharged it at all, till the firing commenced.

After this disgraceful action the British troops formed in a body on the common, back of the meeting house, fired a volley in token of their triumph, and gave three huzzas.

These troops then left Lexington and proceeded to Concord: They reached Lexington on their retreat about the middle of the afternoon, or a little later; but they were so worn down by the rough usage received from the patriots in Concord, and by their other fatigues and loss of men, that it was thought they were preparing to surrender at discretion.

They were spared this humiliation, however, by the arrival of Lord Percy, with a brigade of 1000 men and two field pieces, who joined them about a mile from Lexington meeting house on the Cambridge road. The reinforcement put a stop, for a time, to the firing on both sides. Yet no sooner did the king's troops begin their retreating march, than our men renewed with additional intrepidity their attacks. This skirmishing continued without intermission till the close of the day, when our patriots had pursued them into Charlestown.

On their retreat through Lexington, the British killed Jedediah Munroe, who was wounded in the morning, John Raymonds and Nathaniel Wyman, and wounded Francis Brown, all of Lexington. The humbled British troops took their revenge for the mortification of being beaten, by committing all manner of outrage during the retreat. In Lexington they reduced three dwelling houses, two shops and one barn to ashes. These were the house and barn of Deac. Loring; the house of Mrs. Lydia Mulliken, her son's shop, and the house and shop of Mr. Joshua Bond.

Thus ended the celebrated battle of Lexington—an action which led to consequences of the deepest interest and importance to the freedom and happiness of the civilized world.

MAXIMS,

Selected from a French Work, entitled "A Manual of Morality."

Every excess of pleasure is followed by an equal degree of pain or langour. The spendthrift wastes not only his yearly income, but dips into his future means. The voluptuary shortens his life, or brings on disease and infirmity.

Intemperance and idleness are two of the most dangerous enemies which a man can foster.

The love of our neighbour is as essential for the well being of civilized society, as it is necessary for the security of eternal happiness.

Good fortune, when we possess her, requires as much management to preserve her as health does; and when she frowns, let us be patient, for she may again smile.

The most precious heritage which parents can leave to their children, is the glory that they have acquired by their virtuous actions. A person thus situated would deem it a species of impiety, did he view the matter in a correct light, to tarnish glory so won by disgraceful conduct.

Virtue is a bond which unites men to a mutual confidence in each other's transactions. Vice, on the other hand, breaks the union, and occasions men to view with suspicion every transaction of life.

If those actions which are hidden from the world's eye be good, they are the finest of our lives.

Actions for slander, like those for breach of promise of marriage, are getting too common in our country. A few days since, a man of respectable standing in life, called at the office of a counsellor who had been frequently engaged in causes of libel, and insisted that he should bring an action of slander against one of his neighbors, for the following words spoken of him: "*Neighbor A. is a clever fellow, but his upper story wants a little fixing up.*" and for his saying at another time, "*he was better fed than taught.*" The counsellor of course declined bringing an action on these words. The client was astonished—he expected to get a thousand or two of dollars—for I was told, said he, *that the truth could not be given in evidence.*—*Salem Gazette.*

Farcical.—It is stated, as a fact, in the Freeman's Journal, that an Ostler, belonging to one of the Taverns in Philadelphia, has been elected, by the Northern Liberty *bloods*, Colonel of the 48th Regiment.—"This is a high and serious joke," says the Journal; but it is stated that the Governor of Pennsylvania refused to commission the same individual last year.

FOREIGN.

ONE DAY LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

New York, May 10.

The Liverpool packet ship, Wm. Thompson, arrived here yesterday afternoon, has brought London papers of the 30th March, and Liverpool of the 1st April, the day on which she sailed. They do not, however, contain any articles of political importance.

Accounts from Alexandria state, that the last year's cotton crop in Egypt was 200,000 bales; 150,000 of which were expected to be shipped for England. Steam packets were to be established to convey merchandize, &c. from Constantinople, Smyrna, and Messina, to Leghorn, where it is proposed to trans-ship the former into the vessels of the Mediterranean steam packet company. The paper makers in England had added 7½ per cent to the price of printing papers, and 16 per cent to writing papers, in consequence of an advance in workmen's wages, and the high price of raw materials.

Liverpool, March 31.

"The total sales of cotton during yesterday and to-day, amounted to 13,334 bags, of which 7303 were American, viz. 5659 Uplands, at 13¾ to 16¾; 796 Orleans, 15½ to 18; 720 Tennessee, 13½ to 16½, and 128 Sea Islands, 2s 9d to 3s. The average of the sales this week, has been of Uplands, 14⅝; Orleans, 15 15-16; Tennessee, 14⅞. The whole stock of cotton in this port is estimated at not over 70,000 bales, three-fourths of which is no doubt held by speculators. The dealers and spinners in Manchester are generally but lightly stocked. Speculators and the trade together take off goods and yarns as fast as they are produced. The stock of cotton is now so circumscribed, the expected import small, and there is so much capital imported in cotton and its fabricks, that we shall not be astonished to see good Uplands much higher sometime this year; but we again repeat that every thing will depend upon the conduct of speculators and importers."

INVASION OF CUBA.

Norfolk, May 12.

By the schooner James Monroe, Capt. Bush, arrived here yesterday from New Orleans, and 4 days from the Balize, we have received through the attention of Capt. Saunders, owner, and a friend in town, New Orleans papers and Prices Current from 18th to 23d ult. inclusive, from which we have made below some very important and interesting extracts, both political and commercial. Among the former will be found a letter from Alvarado, of date March 28, announcing a meditated invasion of the Island of Cuba by the Mexican Government with a force of 12 or 13,000 men, under the orders of General Santa Anna, then concentrating at Campeachy; 1300 of whom, well equipped, sailed that day under convoy from Alvarado, to join the expedition, in 6 transports, among which we observe the brig Margaret Vright, Capt. Chamberlain, late of this port. The letter encloses the Proclamation of Gen. Santa Anna, from which our readers may derive a more correct idea of what is contemplated by this military enterprize, as it more particularly defines its objects and extent.

The reader will observe the intimation in the letter, that Bolivar is to unite with Santa Anna in giving certain success to the expedition.

Invasion of Cuba.—To the politeness of Mr. Wilhe, the editor of the Price Current, the editors of the New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of 20th April are indebted for the following extract of a letter, dated

"ALVARADO, March 28, 1825.

Dear Sir—This morning I had the pleasure of receiving your papers with the Price Current, for which I feel greatly obliged to you—they are the first I have seen from your quarter since my arrival in this country—I hope you received those sent you by the Cecil.

We have been all bustle here of late, making an effort to wage war with Cuba, by sending troops to Campeachy, where, reports says, 12 or 13,000 men are concentrating to invade the Island of Cuba, by way of checkmating the famous Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa; 1300 men well equipped, went out of this port this morning in six merchant vessels, taken as transports; the brig Margaret Wright, Chamberlain, of Norfolk, Virginia, the others were English, French, and one of this country, under convoy of two heavy gun boats. This government pays them extravagantly well, and has better credit for liberality than any other.

The government armed schooner Iguara, and a gun boat, succeeded in capturing a Spanish government armed felucca from Cuba, which had supplied the castle, and was returning. A report is in circulation here to day that Bolivar will join St. Anna with troops, and with such forces for the invasion as to render success certain; the soldiers enlisted from this country are well adapted for such an enterprize I enclose you the proclamation of St. Anna, which may be worth publishing. The independence of that island, I fear, will ruin its agriculture, and injure the commerce of the United States; I leave to futurity and events as they transpire.

PROCLAMATION.

The Commanding General of the State of Yucatan to the Division destined for the Island of Cuba.

SOLDIERS!—You will, for some days, leave your own soil to occupy that of a neighboring enemy.—Your object should be the possession of one of the principal fortresses of Havanna. The state of war in which we are placed with the Spanish nation, the interests of this country, and the clamors of good men in the Island of Cuba, who have petitioned for aid, however trifling, from the Mexican republics, authorise the present undertaking. Occupy an enemy's position by a military manœuvre, doing away injury to the nation, and securing innumerable advantages instead thereof, and delivering a country of brothers, are inappreciable services which I cannot decline.

Soldiers! The operation you are about to execute is the first of a combined plan. The military and many of the inhabitants will co operate with you for its fulfilment. You will maintain at every hazard, the position you are to occupy until I can join you.

Soldiers! you are going to perform for your country a most important service, the effecting of which will elevate you to the rank of heroes. You are about to secure the independence of this republic forever, as well as that of the island of Cuba.

Soldiers! The nation confides to your valor and virtue the destiny of thousands. I cannot doubt but that fifteen hundred men, animated with intentions like yours, will be enough to intimidate and even vanquish the handful of mercenary soldiers, whom the captain general of that island can count upon; as otherwise, we have more than enough of forces in the single province of Yucatan, to perform it with activity and enthusiasm.

ANTONIO LOPEZ de Santa ANNA.

Campeachy, March 7. 1825.

FROM THOMPSON'S ISLAND.

The Editors of the Norfolk Beacon say they are informed by a gentleman who left Thompson's Island 8th April, that it was quite unhealthy there; the deaths averaging about three a week at the United States' Navy Hospital. He was assured by the commanding officer of Marines, that out of thirty on his muster roll, only about ten were well enough to perform duty. He also heard that the citizens residing on the Island were also suffering; that even the negroes and others, who accompanied the road contractor out to Key West, 5 months ago, had been compelled to discontinue their works, in consequence of sickness, but not before they had completed two important roads.

Commodore Warrington was on board the Sea Gull, to sail in a few days for Matanzas. The store ship Decoy also lay in Key West, destination unknown.

A French frigate and brig of war lay at Havana, having recently arrived from Europe, conveying several hundred Spanish troops; final destination unknown. Intelligence of this had reached Jamaica, & it was believed that all the British men of war from that station would repair to Havana without delay, to watch the motions of the French. There was also four British frigates in Havana.

Washington City, May 10.

In our Journal of yesterday, we announced the information received, *via* Key West, of the arrival a Havana of a French frigate & brig of war, conveying Spanish troops; & of the movement which this circumstance was expected to create among the British men of war on the Jamaica station. There certainly appears to be something not altogether explicable in this co-operation of the French and Spanish authorities; and curiosity is awake to find out the ultimate destination of these troops. The conjecture of a Baltimore editor is, that they may be intended for hostile operations against Colombia or Mexico; and the Governments of the United States and Great Britain are urged to make a formal remonstrance on the subject. Whatever may be the destination of these troops, we have it on the same authority as that which communicates the fact, that the British squadron in the West-Indian seas is in possession of the fact, and is on the alert. Should any subsequent movements render it proper for the Governments of Great Britain and the United States to interfere, there is no reason to doubt that both vigilance and energy will be exercised.—*Nat. Journal.*

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.—Extract of a letter received by an arrival at Philadelphia.

GIBRALTAR, 25th MARCH, 1825.

"We wrote you the 19th instant, and we have now only time to say that Flour is dull again, owing to the order for its admission into Cadiz having been suspended through some intrigues. We have besides had some rains, and large arrivals of wheat."

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN BARBARY.

We are indebted to P. S. Duponceau, Esq. for a copy of the subjoined and very interesting letter from the American Consul at Algiers, a gentleman distinguished for his talents and liberal acquirements.—*Nat. Gaz.*

ALGIER, 4th MARCH, 1825.

DEAR SIR:—This country having suffered an awful visitation, I here send you for your information, an extract of the Journal of this Consulate relative to it.

March 2.—This morning at half past nine, a very violent shock of earthquake was felt. The movement was from east to west, laterally, quick & jarring, with noise resembling that made by a number of wagons driven rapidly over paved ways. The atmosphere was perfectly serene, the wind strong from the interior, the thermometer at 58 deg., and the barometer falling, though but very slightly affected. The first shock endured about 20 seconds; it was succeeded by two others, at distances of time of 10 and 20 minutes, but less violent.

March 3.—Reports were received last night, by the Government, that the town of Belida had been destroyed by the earthquake of yesterday; that a mosque, two coffee houses, and five dwelling houses, are the only buildings standing in that town; and that almost the whole of its population has perished. The Aga, with a detachment of cavalry, left the city at three this morning, to ascertain the truth of this report, and relieve the sufferers. Belida is a town situated at the foot of the mountains on the southern verge of the beautiful plain of Metijah; it is reported to have contained 10,000 inhabitants, and it enjoyed a great degree of agricultural prosperity, it being only 28 miles distant from this city, which it supplied with fruit and vegetables. During the day the news of the disasters at Belida is confirmed by successive reports. A caravan, with tents and every thing in the power of this city to furnish, has been despatched by the government for the relief of the sufferers. Several shocks of earthquake were felt during the day, and at 25 minutes past 9 in the evening, one very severe.

March 4.—The barometer was found this morning to have risen three lines during the last night, and the shocks of earthquake have ceased entirely. One of the principal sources of the prosperity of Belida was its numerous springs—abundance of water circulated freely through all its streets, and extensive plantations. It is now reported that, about half an hour before this terrible catastrophe, all the water suddenly disappeared, and that now there is none to be found within the distance of half a league. All subsequent reports lead to the belief that the first was not exaggerated.

I am, very respectfully, dear sir, your most obliged humble servant, WM. SHALER.

P. S.—I remarked that, during the period of earthquake above mentioned, the sea did not appear to be in the least affected, being as quiet as usual here during the same weather.

Belida, I think, is situated about south from Algiers.

The Bashaw, as a proof of his gratitude to Allah for not destroying this city also, set at liberty about 350 Kabyles who were detained here in chains on account of political disputes with their tribe.—"A quelque chose malheur est bon."

THE VINE IN FRANCE.

France, says the Journal du Commerce, possesses in her vineyards mines of wealth of an inestimable value; and the advantages which they furnish her are owing to natural causes, which secure to her a superiority in this respect, which no other nation can dispute. The annual products of her vintage amount to seven or eight hundred millions, yielding a subsistence to one third of the population, and about eighty millions of francs for foreign exports. On account of the heavy duties laid upon French wines by other governments, however, a great part of the advantages which might be derived from their exportation are prevented, particularly by England. The convention of Methuen loaded the wines of France with a duty one third higher than those of Portugal, and thus conferred on the Oporto company, the monopoly of supplying Great Britain.

The number of *Wine Makers* has increased in England in proportion to the multiplication of duties; and ever since the year 1687, the importation of French wines has been gradually diminishing, and has now decreased from twenty thousand barrels to one thousand, and even a part of that is re-exported. This state of things is intimately connected with the migration of gentlemen who go to visit or reside on the Continent; and the exhorbitant duties paralyze the public revenue, when a great consumption would cherish and increase it.

"The proposition made by Mr. Huskisson," remarks the French editor, "for the reduction of the duties on foreign wines to one half, which was received with such pleasure in the House of Commons, must produce equal gratification in those departments of France where the vine is cultivated. The period when the commercial treaty between England and Portugal is to be renewed, seems a favorable opportunity for the abandonment of a system produced by passion and national dislike, and which has long been disapproved by the greatest English economists."

Great Invention.—Mr. Jos. Bell is building in this town, a Boat which he intends to propel by Lever power. It is now nearly completed, and he expects to put it in operation in the course of the ensuing week. The machinery is very simple, and the manual force required to work it will not exceed that of four persons. Mr. Bell is perfectly confident that this attempt of his to apply the lever power to boats with great advantage, will be successful, and that he can propel them with much greater rapidity than is done by steam. No person has ever yet succeeded in making this application, although there can be no doubt of the correctness of the principle. Should Mr. Bell effect his object, it will be one of the greatest achievements of the present age, and will entirely explode the use of steam boats, as the labor and expense to put boats on his plan into operation, are infinitely less, and the advantages derived from the power and lightness of the machinery much greater. Mr. Bell is a plain, unlearned, but by no means visionary man, and those persons who have examined his machinery and are capable of judging, think highly of it.—*Cheraw Int. May* 6.

Mr. Joseph Bell, of whom we had occasion to speak in our last paper, has invented a new kind of FURNACE for melting pig metal, and casting machinery, &c. Within a fortnight past, he has put one of these Furnaces into operation in this place, and the period of time required to melt pig metal in this Furnace is only about *half* of that occupied by one of an ordinary kind. The great economy in building these Furnaces is still more astonishing; the whole expense not exceeding $80. The quantity of fuel *necessary to be used*, is also infinitely less.—*Ib. May* 13.

Sheet Iron Steam Boat.—A *sheet iron steam boat* is building at York, (Penn.) for the navigation of the river Susquehanna. *Sheet iron* vessels have been for some years in use in navigating the Clyde, and other rivers in Great Britain, and are said to answer the purpose very well: but we believe the idea of a sheet iron *steam boat* has been first started in this country.

Propelling vessels.—A person has advertised in the Liverpool papers, that he would exhibit, at the expense of 500*l.* "The cause in action, which will move against wind and tide, with any velocity required, a vessel upon the water, without strain, sails, oars, levers, paddles, or machinery whatever."

True Greatness.—During their late session, of about three months, the public spirited Legislature of New York passed 326 laws; by which nearly SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars were appropriated for Public Improvements, independent of large sums given to sustain the interests of Learning, Religion, Charity, and the Useful Arts. The objects of this public spirit are, the opening of a Canal between the Seneca and Erie lakes; exploring and opening seventeen other Canals, many of which are of a magnitude which would frighten, from even the contemplation of them, many of the states *calling themselves* great, patriotic, and liberal, and acknowledged to be rich; draining large marshes; and opening a State Road from the Hudson to Lake Erie. *Such* deeds *constitute a State*; and a Legislature, which has the spirit to undertake great objects, can always create the means, and command the resources to effect them. They do indeed cast their bread upon the waters, and find it again after a few days.—*Bost. Cent.*

A man of integrity will be a man of frankness and of truth—as he intends always to walk forward in the path of rectitude, he of course has nothing to fear. His soul shrinks from every thing like deception—his yea means yea, his nay means nay.

Delaware Canal.—The following is an extract of a letter from a person employed with the progress now making on the Delaware Canal:—

"Its whole length from the mouth of Buck Creek to that at the Delaware will shortly be completely finished, is 14 miles, 5½ of which pass through a high ridge of land termed the Highlands. The greatest cutting here from the surface is 76 feet 7 inches. Near this there will be a bridge, from which, when the whole work shall be completed, the traveller may look down and behold the vast produce of the country bordering on the Susquehanna winding its course to a ready market, while the astonished spectator shall be compelled to acknowledge the power of man when aided with art and enterprise. The width of the canal on the bottom is 60 feet, and on the surface of the water, when filled, 66 feet above the bottom, 66 feet, navigable for sloops. There has been from the commencement of this work to the present time, which was in April, 1824, 12,000 yards of earth excavated."

Worthy of Imitation.—An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature of MAINE, providing for the distribution of copies of the Constitution of the State of the United States, to be used in the common schools. It makes provision for printing and distributing 10,000 copies of the Constitutions, bound in spelling books, and requires "that the Selectmen and assessors of plantations, receiving the books, shall entrust them to the instructors of schools in the several districts in proportion to the number of children, and makes it the duty of these instructors to cause them to be read in the schools, and, when practicable, to be committed to memory.

A Yankee exploit.—In one of the letters from Kentucky, now published in the Richmond Enquirer, we find the following anecdote, which really reminds us of the fellow who played the farce of "letting the cat out of the bag." Near Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, stood a nine story factory. A yankee proclaimed at Cincinnati, that on a certain day, he would jump from the highest story of this factory. The day arrived and a large multitude gathered to see the yankee break his neck; but when he made his leap, he said he must have a dollar for doing so. Each one being willing to contribute to pay the yankee's price, to the river Styx, this sum was soon made up, and the yankee presented himself at the highest story of the building, furnished with umbrellas; with these over his head he threw himself down from the window, when a gust of wind struck him at the most favorable moment, and wafted him four hundred yards further over, into which he gently descended, in the presence of the shouting multitude. The yankee was not drowned. He was taken up by the boats which were in readiness.

At an adjourned meeting of the Citizens of Philadelphia, on the 6th inst. at the State House, Justice Tilghman in the Chair, Nicholas Biddle, Esq. Secretary, it was resolved after an able and animated debate, that the Delegates to a State Convention at Harrisburg, for the purpose of promoting the great cause of the internal improvement of Pennsylvania. Mr. John Sergeant, Mr. Newbold, Mr. B. Chew, Mr. Condy Rasoll, Mr. J. K. Kane, and others, took part in the debate.

Lieut. Washington, of the United States Army, sailed from Boston on the 1st inst. in the ship Sally Anne, for Malta, on his way to join the Greeks.

A letter from Smyrna mentions the arrival there of Mr. Ruddock and two other Americans, who had been with the Greeks, but had come down to Smyrna in consequence. They had been accommodated at the house of Mr. Offley, the American Consul, who had become convalescent. Mr. R. had intended coming to the United States, but Mr. A. intended to join the Greeks.

The Alexandria Herald of the 14th inst. contains the following information concerning the progress of an artificial canal, which has a degree of general importance:

"Mr. Disbrow who has been employed by the corporation for the last two weeks in boring, has reached upwards of ninety feet deep, and severes in full confidence of success. He has passed through a great variety of stratum, such as clay, mud, sulphate of iron, &c. At the depth of forty feet, he met with quick sand, which was apprehended would prove very troublesome, but Mr. D. soon surmounted the difficulties which threatened. At the distance of between seventy and eighty feet, the boring implements brought up pieces of wood, such as elm, white oak and locust, some of which were in a perfect state of preservation, particularly the white oak and locust. One piece was very remarkable, the bull of a hickory tree, sound and firm as if buried but a few weeks instead of, no doubt, many centuries."

Selfishness.—The selfish man is dead to all that gives grace and value to life; all that makes life a blessing; for him existence is worth to him who has lost confidence, no man's sympathy, no man's love!

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a well selected assortment of New and fashionable *SPRING DRY GOODS*, which will be sold at wholesale at a small advance.—Country merchants are solicited to call and examine.

E. B.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownings) just received, and for sale by M'NEILL & KIRK.

August 4—74*

Blanks for sale here.

And Printing, generally,

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1825

McLean, the Postmaster General, has ed another to his claims on public e for zeal and ability in the discharge uties of his Department. We are d that he has given notice to the mail ors in this place, that he will shortly their duty, on occasions of great im- e to the commercial community, to ress mails on their lines, at the rate les an hour, and thus, by affording to news of important changes in the to put a stop to the system of spe- which has lately been so extensively d by individuals of one commercial those of another, who were not pos- f the same means of information. ongratulate the public on having at of this important Department of the nent, a man who has already done facilitate and systematize its opera- an all his predecessors together. To rality his labors have been particu- viceable, and we believe they are here properly appreciated.

t Office has been established at Cold 2 miles south of Cheraw, S. C. on e Road, of which Mr. Wm. Broad- been appointed Postmaster.

ard to the appointment of Mr. Rufus is proper that we should say, with- design to draw on a controversy, ems to be desired, that we are sorry y man elevated to a station of dig- has long been conspicuous for his ainst the prosperity and rights of hern States, or of any other States. y the *right* of Congress to adopt are recommended by Mr. King e session of Congress: and, the agi- it in such a place not being at all persuade the people of the south to cannot now be done, but what they redly do themselves when practica- ely, abolish slavery, we can attribute ued intermeddling of Mr. K. only rooted prejudice, which would de- Southern States of a power belong- em, and as necessary to their happi- security as any possessed by them. the interest of the South too much to rejoice at the appointment of such so distinguished a post. e will not tire the patience of our who, we presume, generally concur n this point.

arm, from the Catawba Journal, that ible preparations were making, at to celebrate the anniversary of klenburg Declaration of Indepen- n to-morrow, the 20th of May, being letion of half a century since the of that Declaration. For the pur- making the necessary arrangements, of the citizens took place on the at which Isaac Alexander, sen. pre- d Wm. J. Polk acted as Secretary. on will be delivered by Mr. Wash- orrison, of Charlotte, and the Meck- Declaration will be read, it is ex- y some one of the Revolutionary pa- esent. After these ceremonies, a ill be provided, to which many Re- y officers and soldiers have been

covery has been made, recently, of ious properties of the cocoa nut, and, ently happens, the discovery was ac- The facts were communicated to dent of the Royal Patriotic Society by a respectable lady of Cumana. e mortar having been accidentally ub of cocoa nut juice, into which the said fruit had been extracted, d, after many days, as soft as warm its shape changed. It was restored per shape, and, on being exposed to gained its original hardness. Ex- since made by the President of the bove named, prove that the juice, as in the above instance, will, in a cleanse marble from stains or spots, s of all kinds from rust, but with- , which, however, may be given to rashing them in water into which d hartshorn have been dissolved.

us pleasure to hear, by the Eden- lizabeth City papers, that the Rev. Kinney, agent of the American Co- Society, has succeeded in forming ary Colonization Society in each of ns.

y to Mr. McKinney, and to all gaged in promoting the laudable ob- he Colonization Society, go on and

subject we find the following in a nal Intelligencer:

e are many of our readers, we are , who wish well to this association. it will give great satisfaction to learn, that it gains friends all over the country. One gentleman in Edenton, North Carolina, to his immortal honor, has offered to pay, himself, a thousand dollars, for the transportation of a hundred free persons of color from that vicinity, if they will go under the auspices of the Society, or for the transportation of so many as will go, at the rate of ten dollars each. Another case may be mentioned, equally honorable to a widow lady in that neighborhood. A respectable free colored man has for his wife a slave of this lady, by whom he has several children. If he will go to Africa, the lady presents to him his wife and children, as free as himself. She knows, probably, that freedom to them, in the present condition of free blacks in that part of this country, will be no change for the better. She seeks at once their moral, intellectual, and physical regeneration, in desiring to transplant the whole family to Africa, throwing her own pecuniary interest wholly out of the question."

Resolutions have recently been adopted by the Legislature of Louisiana, highly approbatory of the public services of Mr. Monroe, and particularly referring to the "share he had in effecting the Union of Louisiana with the American confederacy."

The subject of the Presidency is likely to be again, even more prematurely than before, dragged before the people, at least those of the people who read some of the Virginia papers. The Petersburg Republican gives a conspicuous place to an article from a late Richmond Enquirer, recommending to the friends of Mr. Crawford and Gen. Jackson to submit their names again to the people, and to come to an understanding that he who may receive the highest number of votes, from the people, shall be voted for by the electors chosen in favor of the other, by that means to effect the election of one of these gentlemen. For ourselves, we neither like the agitation of the question at the present time, nor the combination proposed. No good can result from either. But we will copy a few lines of this article, to give our readers an idea of its general character.

"Fellow Citizens, what I wish is this—Let the friends of Crawford and Jackson unite in open day. Let them bid defiance to lamp-burning, "and plans concerted." Let them tell the friends of Adams and Clay, that they are not to be thus transferred, like a parcel of live stock, from one *master to another master*. For me, fellow citizens, and I have no doubt, for you, too, it is sufficient, that we should know that this *thing* is *done*; that an *administration* is now placed over your heads, not by your choice; and by such *men* and such *means*, as to draw down your opposition to it; to call forth your frowns and just indignation against its *authors, aiders* and *abettors*. Is it not right that you should speak out, and tell the authors of this state of things, that they have concerted plans, "to impair the pure principles of our republican institutions;" that they have set at nought your *will* and your *wishes*?

"I care not what principles regulate Mr. Adams' and Mr. Clay's administration. I care not how they conduct themselves in future.

"It is enough for me to know, that it is an *ill-gotten administration*, "begotten in sin, and brought forth in iniquity."

"They have forfeited your *confidence*; they have abused your *prerogatives*."

The following is the superscription of a letter which lately passed through the Post-Office in this town:

To Thomas Anderson, Esquire,
This will go by my desire,
He's living at, I understand,
Montgomery Court House, Maryland.

The Legislature of Connecticut convened at Hartford on the 4th inst.

The following high compliment, paid by the Nation's Guest at the Masonic festival in New Orleans to General Jackson and his brave associates in arms, will meet the approbation of every American citizen. All merit should have its appropriate reward.

Alex. Gaz.

"The Brethren who *worked* together on the *lines* on the 8th of January, and the *Master workman* who directed them."

Attempt to Rob the Southern Mail.—The Southern mail due yesterday did not arrive here until this morning, owing to an attempt having been made to rob it. The driver states, that on Wednesday evening, about half past 8 o'clock, between Combahee and Ashepoo, he was suddenly laid hold of, and pulled out of the sulky by several persons, who threw him down and filled his face with sand—that on recovering himself, he found that the horse being frightened, had run off with the Mail before they had accomplished their design. The night being very dark, the driver could not distinguish whether these persons were white or black; but finding the object of their attempt lost, they abandoned him and he escaped without material injury.

After running for about 4 miles, the horse, with the mail, was stopped by the other driver who was carrying the Northern mail to Savannah.—*Chas. Pat. May* 13.

Caution.—The public are cautioned against receiving notes of the Bank of the State of the denomination of two dollars, without examination, as we have seen the one dollar notes altered by chemical process into two's. The detection is easily made, as the device on the face of the bills is different.—*Chas. Pat.*

The Cashier of the *Union Bank of South Carolina* cautions the public against receiving bills of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, purporting to be issues of that institution. The Bank has never issued any bills of that denomination.

Columbia Telescope.

New York, May 12.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *Acosta*, which left Cowes (Isle of Wight) on the 6th, arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing London papers to the evening of the 5th April.

The British parliament adjourned on the 31st of March to the 15th April. The financial accounts to the 5th April, are said, in the London Courier, to indicate, "that every branch of the revenue is most flourishing."

Mr. Savery, of Bristol, had pleaded *guilty* to the charge of forgery for which he had been apprehended.

The Greeks.—The Turkish squadron employed in blockading Patras, had been captured by the Greek Admiral Miaulis.

From the London Price Current, April 5.

The sales of Cotton last week were extensive, about 31,000 bales changed hands—of which 500 Boweds, at 13½ to 16½d; 12,000 Surats, at 8¼ to 11½d; 6000 Egyptian, 15 to 16 for old, and 16¼ for new. The demand continues animated up to this time.

Indian Disturbances.—The following further particulars of the recent Indian outrage were received by yesterday's mail.

From the Georgia Journal.

In our last publication we could do no more than merely announce the murder of Gen. McIntosh and the chief of the Coweta towns. The circumstances attending their death as they have been related to us, are tragic enough even for Indian taste. The Coweta Chief and Chilly McIntosh were both at the house of the General. The hostile Indians surrounded it about two hours before day, set fire to it in several places and waited the result. Those within it were roused from their sleep by the smoke, and Gen. McIntosh came out first. As soon as he made his appearance the enemy fired upon him, and he fell pierced by about 40 bullets. Chilly seized the moment when they were reloading and fled. Etome Tustenuggee next came out and fell under the fire of the enemy as Gen. McIntosh had previously fallen. They were both thrown back into the house and burnt up with it. Chilly was pursued closely, but he reached the river, plunged into it, and dived as far as he could. As he rose to get breath the enemy fired at him. He dived again, and finally reached the opposite bank unhurt.

It was the determination of the hostile party to murder every one who signed the late treaty. We have not heard of their success in any other case except that of Col. Hawkins. This chief has also fallen a victim to their cruelty. The others, it is hoped, have made their escape.

These events have produced a deep sensation among the people of this state. The belief is pretty general that white men have been the instigators of these outrages, and the exasperation of the public mind against them is high. And so it ought to be: for in McIntosh we have lost a Chief who was the whiteman's friend. In the most trying times of the late war he stood firm on our side. He bore the commission of Brigadier General, conferred on him by the government of the United States, as a reward for his fidelity to our interests and his skill and courage in the field of battle.

☞Since the preceding remarks were committed to paper we have understood that intelligence was brought to Macon on Saturday last, by a traveller through the Creek nation, that the Indians were in a state of high excitement and that they had threatened the destruction of the Agent, Col. Crowell. The Governor has promptly taken measures to secure the tranquility of the whole frontier. Major Generals Miller, Shorter, and Wimberly have this matter in charge. Proper arrangements have likewise been made for the protection and security of the Agent. Brig. Gen. McDonald is vested with discretionary powers as to this last matter.

A letter from Col. Crowell, Agent for the Creek nation, contains the following paragraph, which will relieve the apprehensions that have been felt for the safety of travellers.

"I wish you would be good enough to request the Editors of the Milledgeville papers, to state in their next papers, that I have been by them (the Chiefs) requested to say for the information of travellers, that there is no earthly danger. The head Chiefs have also requested me to make this publication, and to state further, that it is an affair among themselves, and that no white person shall be interrupted on the road or elsewhere."

The Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser state, that for the purpose of facilitating the distribution of their paper at an early hour, they have, in connection with the Editors of the New York American, sent to England for one of the newly invented presses, which strikes off 2000 sheets in an hour.—*Chas. Pat.*

Testimonials of Gratitude.—On Wednesday, the Governor of Virginia, in the presence of the Council, Judges, and many gentlemen and ladies, presented to General Scott, in the name of the Commonwealth, a superb gold-mounted Sword, manufactured in Philadelphia, by Mr. Harvey Lewis, being a testimony of respect, voted him for services rendered during the late war, by the Legislature of his native state.

The Executive has also received, for presentation, the swords voted by the Legislature, at the same time, to General Gaines and Capt. Warrington. They will be presented on the first favorable occasion. General Gaines's would have been presented on Tuesday or Wednesday last, but for the circumstance of his having left Richmond.

Nat. Int.

A few flakes of snow fell at New-York, on Wednesday, and the Middleton, (Con.) paper states that there was a fall of snow in that city on Monday week.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Mr. William W. Ballard to Miss Amelia Davis, daughter of the late Dolphin Davis, Esq.

In Wake county, on the 12th inst. Mr. Samuel Williams, of Cumberland county, to Mrs. Jane Boylan, of Wake.

In Nash county, on the 5th inst. Josiah Crudup, Esq. of Wake, to Miss Mary Boddie, daughter of George Boddie, Esq. of the former county.

DIED,

At his seat near Pittsborough, Chatham county, on the evening of the 4th inst. John Henderson, Esq. at the advanced age of 84 years, a native of Scotland, but for many years a respectable inhabitant of Chatham county.

At his seat on the Sound, on the 8th inst. of a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Robeson, formerly deputy collector of the port of Wilmington.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

ARRIVED—Steam boat North Carolina, with 8 hhds. molasses; 2 bbls. sugar; 69 bbls. liquor, &c. 73 boxes dry goods; 24 bundles cutlery, &c.; 58 bars iron and steel, with a variety of other freight.

DEPARTED, yesterday, Steam boat N. Carolina.

Horne's Introduction.

THE great demand for Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Scriptures, has occasioned a delay in the publication. It will probably be published in July.

The subscriber will receive and forward orders for this work, free of expense. The subscription, ($12) to be paid on receipt of the books.

In addition to the facts stated in a previous advertisement, respecting the celebrity of this work, it is no trifling recommendation of it, to state, that the publisher is induced, by the great encouragement offered, to *stereotype* it.

A prospectus, in detail, may be seen at the Observer office. E. J. HALE.

May 19.

Patent Cotton & Hay Presses,

Manufactured and Sold by
DAVID WILKINSON & CO.
Pawtucket, R. I.

Also Manufactured and Sold,
Screws and Presses of all kinds,
Together with
Cotton Machinery of every variety.

Apply to BARNES & JACKSON, Tarborough,
J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT, Fayetteville.

May 18—15-tf

A Tobacco Factory for sale.

THAT valuable Factory and Lot of Ground, situated at Lower Fayetteville, contiguous to the Tobacco Warehouses, holding out a very advantageous and lucrative employment for a person acquainted with manufacturing Tobacco—the buildings are spacious and convenient, with Screws, &c. forming an L, each wing fifty feet long and forty wide, with convenient rooms for storing the Tobacco. This valuable Factory is offered upon very moderate terms, and on a long credit—For further particulars apply at the Auction Store of

WILLKINGS & CO. or
J. M. DOBBIN and
WM. CAMERON.

May 18, 1825—15-tf.

For Sale,

11 hhds. Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
1500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 Sacks Liverpool ditto,
70 bbls. Mackrel, No. 2 & 3
10 do. N. E. Rum,
474 Spanish Hides.

by ANGUS TAYLOR.

March 16, 1825.—6-tf

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Qua'ty rated.	From D.	C.	To D.	C
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1	25	1	60
Apple, in dem'd	-	do		42		45
Peach,	-	do.		50		55
Bacon, - -	-	lb.		5½		6
Beeswax -	-	do.		34		35
Butter, -	-	do		15		20
Bagging	-	yard,		30		35
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.		20		23
2d & 3d qual.	-	do		18		19
Candles, Mould,	-	do		12		14
Spermaceti,	-	do				34
Cotton,	-	do				25
Corn, -	-	bushel		60		65
Copperas -	-	lb.		4½		5
Flax -	-	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		80		85
Flour Superfine	-	barrel.	4	3/4	5	
Fine,	-	do		4¼		4½
Fish, Herrings	-	do	4	00	4	50
Mullet	-	do	6	00		
Feathers -	-	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland, -	-	gallon,		90	1	25
Country, -	-	do		43		45
Ginger -	-	lb		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	-	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	-	groce		11		12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.				
West India,	-	do				
Iron, - -	-	100 lb.	5½		6	
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3	50		
Flotant	-	do	3	50		
Lime, - -	-	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard -	-	lb.		7		8
Leather, Skirting	-	do		30		35
Sole	-	do		28		30
Bridle	-	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.		8		9
Logwood -	-	100 lb.	2	50		
Molasses, -	-	gallon,		37½		40
Nutmegs -	-	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do				8
Wrought	-	do		18		20
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	-	do		60		65
Shingles	-	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats, -	-	bush		35		40
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	18	00	20	00
Linseed	-	gallon.		80	1	00
Pork -	-	barrel.	8	00	9	00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3	50		
Philadelphia,	-	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper, -	-	lb.		25		
Pimento, -	-	do		30		
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	-	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	-	do		70		80
New-England,	-	do		42½		45
Rice, - -	-	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins -	-	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags -	-	lb.		2		6
Shot, - -	-	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	10		11	
Common,	-	do	9		9½	
Loaf, -	-	lb.		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.		80		90
Turks Island, }	-	do		70		75
St. Ubes, &c. }	-	do				
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.		25		30
Glauber	-	do		6½		
Steel, American	-	do		8		9
E. Blistered	-	do		16		18
German	-	do		17		18
Salt-Petre -	-	do		12		15
Tallow, -	-	do		7		7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson, -	-	do	1	20	1	20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	4		4½	
Manufactured,	-	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ½ x -	-	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs, -	-	lb.		65		
Wheat, -	-	bush.		80		85
Whiskey, - -	-	gallon,		32½		35
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	-	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	-	do		80		

REMARKS.

Cotton brisk at 25 cents. Flour in fair demand. Tobacco dull. Corn fallen to 60 a 65. Sugar and salt on the rise.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Brig Rambler, Means, from Barbadoes, to Stow and Whittier.

Brig Superior, Scott, from Philadelphia, to Stow and Whittier.

Schr. Paragon, Davis, from New York, to Elijah Dickinson.

Schr. Jane Ann, Colly, from New York.

Schr. Celia, Fuller, from New York.

Sloop Decatur, Hort, from New York, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Sloop Fair Haven, Williams, from Charleston.

Sloop Guide, Gerard, from New York, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Sloop Express, Myers, from Philadelphia, to Stow & Whittier.

CLEARED,

Brig Leopard, Bradley, for Barbadoes.

Brig William Henry, M'Kenzie, for Martinique, by Lazarus & Whitemarsh.

Brig Betsey, Pratt, for Providence and Boston, by Lazarus & Whitemarsh.

Brig North Carolina, Hallett, for New York, by Dudley & Dickinson.

Schr. Margaret Son, Smith, for Hayti, by J. A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Paragon, Davis, for Boston, by Elijah Dickinson.

Sloop Decatur, Hort, for New York, by Dudley & Dickinson.

CHARLESTON, May 9.—Arrived, schr. Sarah Ann, Ames, from Wilmington, 2 days.

Went to sea yesterday, schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, for Wilmington.

May 12.—Went to sea yesterday, schr. Quero, Smith, for Wilmington.

May 13.—Arrived, sloop Niantic, Way, from Wilmington, 1 day.

GEORGETOWN, S. C. May 11.—Cleared, schr. Rice Bird, Howren, for Wilmington.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Cleared, schr. Gazelle, Case, for Wilmington.

May 7.—Arrived, brig Lady Richmond, Theobald, and brig President Manning, Grafton, 4 days from Wilmington.

May 9.—Arrived, brig Eastern Star, Houdlett, from Wilmington.

Charles Stuart

HAS just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SHOES, &c.

Suitable for the Season. Also,

A General Assortment of Crockery, Plain and Cut Glass, and China Ware.

His assortment of GROCERIES is now complete, and LIQUORS warranted pure and unadulterated.

Rowland's Mill and Cross cut SAWS, Dupont's POWDER, and a few bbls. of ALE of a superior quality.

Fayetteville, May 16, 1825—15-tf

Notice.

ALL persons having accounts against the subscriber, are requested to present them for settlement immediately.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

May 18th, 1825.—15-3t.

☞ We are requested to state that Mr. James Jenkin, of Fayetteville, is not the person spoken of in an advertisement published in the Observer of the last and present week, signed Thomas Lister; the said James Jenkin having no knowledge of such a person as Thomas Lister.

May 18—1tpd.

Look Out!

THE Collectors of Town and County Tax, for 1824, will attend at the Town House on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, being the 24th, 25th and 26th inst. for the purpose of collecting the above Tax. They beg leave to add, that this will be the only time they will exclusively devote their attention to that business, and further, the authorities, to whom the Tax is due, are urging the Collectors to pay over, and consequently strict attention to this notice must be complied with.

THE COLLECTORS.

Fayetteville, May 18, 1825—15-2t

THE DRAWING
Of the Union Canal Lottery,

16TH CLASS, took place on the 11th inst.—The following are the Numbers in the order in which they were drawn, viz.

46, 23, 10, 22, 40, 16, 24, 48.

The fate of Tickets is thus determined—that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d Nos. drawn, will be entitled to $50,000; That having on it the 6th, 7th and 8th, will be entitled to $20,000; That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to $10,000; Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, and 3d, 7th and 8th, each $5,000; That having on it the 2d, 3d and 4th, will be entitled to $4,720; Those having on them the 2nd, 5th and 8th, 2nd, 6th and 7th, 2nd, 6th and 8th, 2nd, 7th and 8th, 3d, 4th and 6th, 3d, 4th and 7th, 3d, 4th and 8th, 3d, 5th and 6th, 3d, 5th and 7th, 3d, 5th and 8th, 3d 6th and 7th, 3d, 6th and 8th, 4th, 5th and 7th, 4th, 5th and 8th, 4th, 6th and 7th, 4th, 6th and 8th, 4th, 7th and 8th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 5th, 6th and 8th, 5th, 7th and 8th, each $1000;—All others (being 30 Tickets) having three of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to $500; The 52 tickets having the 3d and 4th drawn Nos. on them only, will each be entitled to $100; The 156 tickets having on them the 4th and 5th, or 4th and 6th, or 4th and 7th drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to $50; All others (being 1248,) with any two of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to $20; And those having on them any one of the drawn Nos. (being 10,608 Tickets) or 1326 for each drawn No. will each be entitled to $10. No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

For Sale,

20 hhds. of molasses.
30 bbls. N. E. Rum.
20,000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
50 bags of prime Coffee.
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine.
2 qr. casks French Madeira do.
1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

March 31.—8

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases LEGHORN and STRAW BONNETS
100 Nests *Band Boxes*
10 Cases Whittimore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons
And a general assortment of Shell, Ivory and Imitation COMBS, just received, and

for Sale low, by E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

50 Bags COFFEE,
30 Casks Nails,
20 Crates Crockery, assorted for country traders, received by Steam Boat North Carolina,

And for Sale by E. E. LEWIS.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

POETRY.

From the Spanish.

DON'T SHUT YOUR DOOR.

Don't shut your door—don't shut your door:
If Love should come and call,
'Twill be of no use at all.

If Love command, you'd best obey,
Resistance will but hurt you;
And make, for that's the safest way,
Necessity a virtue.
So don't resist his gentle sway,
Nor shut your door if he should call,
For that's no use at all.

I've seen him tame the wildest beasts,
And strengthen too the weakest;
He loves him most who plagues him least;
His favorites are the meekest.
The privileged guests who grace his feast,
Have ne'er opposed his gentle call,
For that's no use at all.

He loves to tumble upside down
All classes,—all connections,—
Of those who fear, or wear a crown,
He mingles the affections;
Till all by Love is overthrown,
And moated gate or castle wall
Will be no use at all.

He is a strange and wayward thing,—
Young, blind, and full of malice,—
He makes a shepherd of a king,
A cottage of a palace.
'Tis vain to murmur; and to fling
Your thoughts away in grief and gall
Will be no use at all.

He makes the coward brave;—he wakes
The sleepy with his thunders;—
In mirth he revels, and mistakes,
And miracles, and wonders;—
And many a man he prisoner makes,
And bolts the door:—you cry and call;
But it is no use at all.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained from the County Court of Cumberland, Letters of Administration on the estate of Rachael Williams, dec'd, hereby gives notice, to all those who are indebted to said deceased, to make payment. All those to whom said deceased is indebted are requested to render a statement of their claims to the subscriber for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, *Adm'r.*

April 19, 1825.—12-6t

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Stockholders, at their Annual Meeting, A. D. 1823, *Notice is hereby Given*, that the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be holden at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Friday the 3d day of June next; at which time the presence of the proprietors, or their representatives, is requested.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

Fayetteville April 20—11-tf

Hay Mount School.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that his second quarter commenced on the 28th of the present month. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has received, he hopes, by his attention and assiduity to his School, to elicit the continuance of their favour and support.—The direction of the School being on his own responsibility, parents and guardians are assured that no pains, on his part, will be spared to give universal satisfaction.

Terms, to be paid quarterly in advance, viz:—The Latin, Greek and Mathematics, $8; for Geography, Arithmetick and English Grammar, &c. $6; for Reading, Spelling and Writing, $5; for the Rudiments, girls $3—and boys $3 50. Each Scholar will be subject to an additional charge of 25 cents per quarter, for wood, water, &c.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, March 29—8-tf

Labourers Wanted

On the CAPE FEAR RIVER, between FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

IT is my intention to recommence the works for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early as the season will admit.

Any number of laborers who choose to apply will find immediate employment.

Owners of Negroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.

HAMILTON FULTON.
State Engineer.

March 9.—tf

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:

Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white
Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*
Steam Loom Shirting
Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted
Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1825—3-tf

N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

C. J. TOOKER,

CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

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100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

100 Casks of Unslacked *LIME*,
For Sale by JNO. HUSKE.

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Carolina and schooner Industry, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with an assortment of GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE, &c.—All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable terms than usual—Country merchants and others, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do
Marseilles Vestings—Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors,
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gause do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cotton do
do do Thread do
Ladies' and gentlemen's Silk Gloves
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs,
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Cambrick and book Muslins
Irish Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, march 29—8-tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership of the Subscribers, under the firm of Stuart, Birdsall, & Co in this place, and Stephen Birdsall & Co. Raleigh, expired on the 25th inst. All persons having demands against them will please present the same for settlement, and those indebted, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same, with either of the subscribers.

CHARLES STUART,
J. BIRDSALL,
S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1825.—12-4w

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership, and will transact business in this place under the firm of J. & S. Birdsall—and of S. Birdsall, at Raleigh.

J. BIRDSALL
S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1825.—12-4t.

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

ARE now opening, in the store of the late Duncan M'Leran, on market square, *a handsome assortment of*

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,

just received from New York, to which they invite the attention of their friends and purchasers in general, being determined to sell for cash, and on the lowest terms

J. & S. B. will keep constantly a supply of the *best WINES and other LIQUORS*, warranted Genuine.

April 28, 1825.—12-tf.

Wanted to hire by the month 6 or 8 negro men to be employed as Boat hands. Constant employment will be given during the season.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30—383tf.

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO

A second hand carriage with harness, price $100.

JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, November 11—388tf

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—100-tf

Lease of the NEW LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel has been recently erected in the town of Fayetteville, on extensive and convenient plans, and in a substantial and elegant manner. It is situated on one of the main streets (Hay street) very near the Town House, and has large back lots for Stable lot, Garden, &c. &c.

There is a beautiful suite of Dancing Rooms, upwards of seventy feet long, which are convertible into private parlours by means of folding doors.

The Bar, Baths, Kitchens and Wash House are plentifully supplied with excellent water from the Haymount aqueduct. The proprietor has taken pleasure in having this Hotel made complete in every respect; and a comparison may safely be challenged for it with the Hotels in the United States.

Persons wishing to lease, are recommended to view the buildings. Applicants at a distance can be furnished with plans of the different floors, &c. and they are requested to apply for terms, (if by letter, post paid) to Robert Donaldson or to Martin MacPherson, Sen.

The most satisfactory references will be required.

March 23.—7-tf

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

Lands for Sale.

TO close the business, and settle with the heirs of Col. Hector M'Alister, dec'd, the executors will, on the 8th day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, offer for sale, on a credit of six months the following LANDS, belonging to the estate of said dec'd.

235¼ acres of Swamp Lands, joining Alexander M'Alister's, Thomas Murphy's, and Mrs. Gilmore's lines.

300 acres of Piney Woods Lands, joining Alex'r. M'Alister's, Tho's. Murphy's and Mrs. Armstrong's lines.

6 or 8 acres, joining the Swamp Lands.

Any person desirous of viewing the Lands previous to the sale, on application to either of the executors will be shewn the same. Bonds and approved security will be required of the purchasers.

CHARLES M'ALISTER,
DUNCAN M'NEILL,
Executors.

Cumberland county, April 16, 1825—11 tds.

THE subscriber has authorised EDWARD L WINSLOW to collect all sums of Money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

House and Lot for Sale.

THAT valuable and pleasantly situated Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, at Lower Fayetteville, one hundred feet from Clarendon Bridge, at the corner of Broad and Bridge streets. The House is 40 by 30 feet, finished in the best manner, with four Rooms on the first floor, (two of them having fire places,) and convenient Pantries and Closets; in the second story, two large Rooms, with a fire place in each; a convenient Kitchen, with two bed rooms, and servants' rooms, all lathed and plastered, connected with the dwelling by a covered gangway, 14 feet wide, calculated to breakfast or dine in; a smoak house, fowl, cow, and wood house, with a stable for 4 horses, and a good well of water, a large garden and yard, enclosed by a pannel fence, and neatly painted

On said Lot is a convenient Store House, 40 by 24 feet, completely finished and shelved, with a counting room, bed and liquor rooms, and a Salt House, 24 by 20, sufficiently strong to contain 4000 bushels of salt.

This Lot occupies a whole square, and is remote from any other buildings, and is well calculated for a Merchant, or one concerned in manufacturing Tobacco, being contiguous to the Tobacco Warehouses, affording a facility in selecting Tobacco.

This property is offered for $2000.

Apply to WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 4. 1825.—13-3t

Notice This!

A NOTE OF HAND drawn by A. & D. McRae, in favor of John McRae, formerly of Sneedsboro', Anson county, for the sum of one thousand eighty-three dollars and ten cents, payable six months after date, and made 10th October, 1817, was sometime since accidentally destroyed by fire. The public are directed not to trade for, or receive in payment the said claim; and the makers are cautioned against paying it to any person but myself, as I have not received any value for the same.

ALEXANDER McRAE,
Agent for JOHN McRAE.

Robeson county, April 26, 1825.—13-3t.

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving a handsome supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS
And Newest Fashions,

Which have been bought in New York, principally at Auction, great care having been taken to purchase them as low as they could possibly be bought in the City, and as they will be sold for Cash only, they may be expected at unusually cheap prices, wholesale or retail.—They consist as follows, viz:

Super. Black, Blue, Olive, Claret and Drab Cloths
Sattinets, Denmark Satteens
Bangup Cords, Silk Stripe Florentines
Plain, twilled, and figured Bombazettes
Wellington Stripes, Cotton Florentine
Caroline Plaids, Flannels
Linens, a variety, in whole and half pieces
White Drillings, Nankeens,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings
American blue plaid Ginghams
India Custahs
Table, bird eye and Russia Diaper
Thread Cambrics and Long Lawns
Thread Laces, furniture Fringe
Fancy Cambric and Muslin Prints, a variety
Plain and figured Jaconet Cambrics and Muslins
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Superb Swiss Muslin Cravats
Rich Swiss Muslin half Handkerchiefs and Caps
Swiss Bands and Tippets
Book and Mull Muslins
Victory White Robes
3-4 and 5-4 super. Cambric Dimity
Inserting and Merino Trimmings
Ladies' Cotton Hose, Men's half do
Clark, Spool, Floss and Sewing Cotton
Darning Cotton and Cotton Balls
Russia Duck, brown and black Linen
Super. 3-4 and 4-4 Furniture Chints
12-4 Marseilles Quilts
Superior Linen and Cotton Bed Tick
Cotton Umbrellas,
Colored Cambrics, a variety
White and Green Gauze Veils
Rich Lace Shawls, Crape Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Velvet
Black and White Italian Crape
Rich trimmed Gauze Robes
Green Florence and Levantine
Ladies' stout embroidered Silk Hose
Do plain and ribbed, black and white do
Black and White Silk Gloves
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Men's Horse Skin do
Silks Mandarin Crape Robes, fancy colors
Black Canton Crapes
Black Satins and Sarsnetts
White Crape Liece and figured Silk Lace
Rich black, white, brown, pink and lead colored figured Silks
Rich Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy colors
Fashionable Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs
Choppa Romali Handkerchiefs
Rich Satin & Gimp Trimmings & Cords, a variety
Ribbons, a variety, richest kind, & newest style
Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas and Parasols
Ladies' and Misses Bolivar Leghorn Hats, by the Case, or otherwise
Straw Flats, Bandboxes and Reaths
Fancy House Paper
Do Rich do for Screens
Men's fashionable Black Hats
Do do Drab do
Do do Seal Drab do
Servants' Glazed Hats
Fashionable Morocco and Prunel Shoes
Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes
Indelible Ink and Ink Powder
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Coat and Pearl Buttons
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs
Imitation do do do
Toilet and Dressing Glasses
Pillar do
Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases
Chimney Ornaments
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Cotton Galloons and Quality Binding
Fancy Necklaces, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, May 3, 1825.—13-tf

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality, (warranted genuine.)

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 20, 1825.—11-tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

County Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons holding claims of any and every description, by ticket, order, or otherwise however, against the county of Cumberland, that they be and appear at the Court House at any day from Monday, 28th of March, to Saturday, 28th of May, 1825, both inclusive, and produce to the Clerk of the County Court such their evidences of debt, in order that he may make a list and record thereof, for the information of the Court, and to the end they may take steps for the payment thereof, as the means of the county may and will permit.

By Order.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

March 17.—6-tt.

YATES & M'INTYRE

Have established an Agency in Fayetteville for the sale of Tickets in the

North-Carolina Lottery.

(For the benefit of Oxford Academy.)

THE First Class of which will be drawn at Raleigh the 22d of June next, and completed in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of $	10,000	10,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
1		1,538	1,538
6		1,000	6,000
6		500	3,000
6		200	1,200
156		24	3,744
312		12	3,744
468		8	3,744
7,800		4	31,200
8,760	Prizes.		$ 79,170
15,600	Blanks.		
24,360	Tickets,		$ 79,170

This Lottery is formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, $4
Half do. 2
Quarter do. 1

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least 13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had at the same rate.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, will be received in payment.

☞ Orders, inclosing the cash or prizes, as above, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to J. MAC RAE, *Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, Fayetteville, N. C.*

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

Quantico Canal Lottery, of Virginia—6th Class.

To be drawn on Wednesday, 8th June next,
And completed in a few minutes.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of $	10,000	$10,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
1		1,538	1,538
6		1,000	6,000
6		500	3,000
6		200	1,200
156		24	3,744
312		12	3,744
468		8	3,744
7,800		4	31,200
8,760	Prizes.		$79,170
15,600	Blanks.		
24,360	Tickets, at $3 25,		$79,170

Whole Tickets $4—Half $2—Quarter $1.

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had the same rate.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above brilliant Lottery, will be received at

The Post-Office, Fayetteville.

Feb. 17—2-tf

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of $	3,000	$ 3,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,000	2,000
5		500	2,500
10		100	1,000
20		50	1,000
100		10	1,000
1,500		5	7,500
1,639	Prizes,		$ 20,000
2,361	Blanks,		
4,000	Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in Milton, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold—Superintended by the following Managers:

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
JAMES RAINEY,
ARCHIMEDES DONOHO,
JOHN R. CLARK,
THOMAS L. STEVENS,
SAMUEL WATKINS,

*** Tickets for sale at the POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery information generally may be had gratis.

March 31—8.

Lands for Sale,

On the 24th day of May,

IN the town of Elizabeth, Bladen co. LANDS of the late Gen. Thomas on Cape-Fear river and Baker's creek, ty, will be Sold, without reserve, in lots and parcels:

The first lot to embrace one parcel dred acres, lying on the river and Baker joining the lands of Brown, Dr. John others—and another tract of one twenty-seven acres, purchased of This body of land has about 150 acres and on the premises are a comfortable House, and an excellent mill seat, with Grist Mill.

The second lot will consist of 320 ac ed of George Knowles, fronting on adjoining the lands of Major John O tract there are about forty acres of with a log Dwelling House.

The third lot, 640 acres, lying on Baker's creek, adjoining Lewis, Bry

The fourth lot, 640 acres, adjoining

The fifth lot, 340 acres, adjoining Bryan's land.

☞ The above Lands will be sold one half the purchase money to be pation of two years from the day of half in three years from the day of sa est from the date. Bonds, with appro and a mortgage on the premises, will

Persons wishing either to purchase for themselves, or to speculate in lan bly do well to attend the above sale, ty will *absolutely* be sold, for *whatever* offered for it.

WM. B. MEARES
JAMES ALVES
JOHN WALKER
JOSHUA W. C
THOMAS O. H

Wilmington, April 12, 1825—11-tf

Museum

Of Foreign Literature and

E. J. HALE will receive subscr above work, on the terms

Terms of Publication.—The Mus by E. LITTELL, Philadelphia. A nu every month, and the subscription pr lars a year, payable in advance.

It will be sent free of postage to eve *so long as he continues to pay in advance.*

The Museum began in July, 182 back numbers may be obtained on t ditions.

TREASURY DEPART
March 14, 18

WHEREAS, on the 3d of Mar a law was passed by the C the United States, of which the 3d 5th sections are in the words follo

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, scription to the amount of twelve mi lars, of the six per cent. stock of the hundred and thirteen, be, and the s proposed; for which purpose books sh at the Treasury of the United States several loan offices, on the first day to continue open until the first da thereafter, for such parts of the abov description of stock as shall, on the da tion, stand on the books of the Trea those of the several loan offices, respec subscription shall be effected by a tra United States, in the manner provided transfers, of the credit or credits sta said books, and by a surrender of the of the stock so subscribed: Provided, scription by such transfer of stock sh ered as part of the said twelve millions authorized to be borrowed by the fi this act.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, T whole or any part of any sum which subscribed, credits shall be entered t tive subscribers, who shall be entitled cate or certificates purporting that the owe to the holder or holders thereof, their assigns, a sum to be expressed th to the amount of the principal stock t bed, bearing an interest not exceeding half per centum per annum, payable qu the thirty first day of December, o eight hundred and twenty five; transfe same manner as is provided by law for of the stock subscribed, and subject to at the pleasure of the United States, a half at any time after the thirty first d ber, one thousand eight hundred and t and the remainder at any time after the day of December, one thousand eight twenty nine: Provided, That no re shall be made except for the whole am new certificate; nor until after at leas public notice of such intended reimburs it shall be the duty of the Secretary of to cause to be retransferred to the re scribers the several sums by them su yond the amount of the certificates of half per cent. stock issued to them re

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, Th funds which have heretofore been, an pledged by law for the payment of the for the redemption and reimbursement which may be redeemed or reimburse of the provisions of this act, shall rem in like manner for the payment of the cruing on the stock created by reason scription, and for the redemption or re of the principal of the same. And it duty of the commissioners of the sin cause to be applied and paid, out of t yearly and every year, such sum and be annually required to discharge the in ing on the stock which may be created this act. The said Commissioners are authorized to apply, from time to time and sums out of the said fund, as they proper, towards redeeming, by purcha imbursement, in conformity with the p this act, the principal of the said stock part of the annual sum of ten millions of ed by law in the said commissioners, as cessary and required for the above pu be and continue appropriated to the pa terest and redemption of the public d whole of the stock which may be created provisions of this act, shall have been reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is here that books will be opened at the of the United States, and at the s offices, on the first day of April continue open until the first day thereafter, for receiving subscr conformity with the provisions law.

The subscriptions may be ma proprietors of the stock, either or by their Attorneys duly aut subscribe and transfer it to th States.

Should subscriptions of said made to an amount exceeding t lions of dollars, a distribution sum of twelve millions will be m the subscribers, in proportion t subscribed by them respectively

SAMUEL L. SO
Acting Secretary of the T

Dec. 16 8-t30S.